

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**Abraham Lincoln.**  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.  
**Andrew Johnson.**  
CITY OF LANCASTER.  
Thursday, June 16, 1864.

**Union State Ticket.**

(ELECTION DAY, OCTOBER 11.)

Steeple Judge—(Full Term.)  
**LUTHER DAY**, of Portage county.  
Supreme Judge—(Long Vacancy.)  
**WILLIAM WHITE**, of Clarke county.  
County Judge—(Short Vacancy.)  
**JOHN WILDER**, of Ashland Co.  
Secretary of State.  
**WILLIAM H. SMITH**, Hamilton Co.  
Attorney General.  
**W. P. RICHARDSON**, of Monroe Co.  
Comptroller of the Treasury.  
**MOSES B. BRALEY**, of Fulton Co.  
Board of Public Works—(Full Term.)  
**PHILIP HERZING**, of Anglia Co.  
(For Vacancy.)  
**JAMES MOORE**, of Coahoon Co.

**THE WAR NEWS.**

The following is the latest despatch from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 13—Midnight.

To Major General Dix:

We have dispatches from the Army of the Potomac dated at eight o'clock this morning. The movements at that time were in successful progress.

There is no news from Sherman today.

The following dispatch from Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just been received here: "I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana, at daylight yesterday morning, and after an hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing 300, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly 400, besides recapturing nearly one hundred of General Hobson's command and over one thousand horses."

Our loss in killed and wounded was about 150. Morgan's forces are flying in all directions, having thrown away their arms, and are out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized."

Dispatches from Butler up to nine o'clock this evening, indicate no change in his command. No farther intelligence has been received from Hunter.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

**THE NOMINEES OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.**

The proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, published elsewhere, show that President Lincoln was re-nominated by acclamation and that Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice President on the early days of the Republic, was there such harmony of sentiment and action in the choice of a nominee. After preliminary business, President Lincoln was re-nominated spontaneously, and with such quiet earnestness that newspaper correspondents, with all their facility, complain of uninteresting correspondence because of the utter lack of sensational material. With the quiet we are of course satisfied, and could not have been more so had it been left to us to choose the nominees. It is composed of the very names which have been standing at the head of our columns for some months.

It is evidence of the courage, sincerity and patriotism of the Union men of the country, that they should choose Mr. Lincoln as their standard bearer, when he is the "best abused" man in the country, the most feared and hated by the Copperheads, and the man who exposes the most points of attack. Policy and politicians would have dictated a new man, without a record, but the people demanded the man who, through three years of the most terrible war in history, stood by them and their Government, trusted them, consoled them and led them. He trusted the people, and therefore they trust and love him today. The people have not made a critical analysis of his character, to ascertain whether or not he is a great man, they simply know from his acts and from three years observation, that he is honest, capable, and patriotic. They call him "Honest Old Abe," and "Father Abraham," knowing him to be an honest and upright ruler and the step-father of the Republic.

Mr. Lincoln has been charged with a lack of firmness, with a want of those qualities which enable men to guide and guide the storm, and at the same time with being a tyrant, but we believe that an examination of facts would show that the commonly urged objections to his course and character are not well founded. At the beginning of the contest he was pressed by the radicals to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Lincoln calmly told them that whenever it became necessary as a war measure it would be done, and intimated that such time would come, by advising them to wait and see the glory of the Lord. For nearly a year before the battle of Antietam, there was a constant pressure upon Mr. Lincoln for the removal of McClellan. He calmly withstood it all, until he had some better reason for suspecting McClellan's loyalty and competence than the suspicions of the radicals. For two years there has been a public clamor against Sherman.

rice Wells and Stanton. Mr. Lincoln has quietly and firmly retained them. He has been repeatedly urged to remove Mr. Seward, but he has calmly and firmly motioned Mr. Seward's enemies back, and retained him in the Cabinet. It was urged at first that Mr. Lincoln had not the firmness to execute the draft. But we have had draft after draft, quietly enforced, Mr. Lincoln coming, at the proper time, as certainly and irresistibly as day or night. We mention those things to show that the charge of vacillation and want of firmness against the President cannot be maintained. That he has been sometimes mistaken in judgment, we do not question. That he lacks the qualities necessary to a ruler in stormy times, we deny. He is the very calm, honest, unambitious, strong, imperturbable man necessary to guide the ship through a storm. He may not have all the qualities requisite to the best administration of affairs in such a crisis, but he has more of them than any other known man in the country. As to his being a tyrant, the only foundation for such a charge is the arrest of a few such persons as Mr. Vallandigham. This only proves his firmness, and so far from the majority of the people believing it tyranny, they have blamed him for not being more severe.

Governor Andrew Johnson, the candidate for Vice President, is known to the people as one of the soundest, ablest, and most patriotic men in the country. Our people have seen and heard him, and know him to be a great and eloquent man, who has had the courage to stand by the Government when friends, constituents, State, everything, went off at a mad tangent into the rebellion. The world has few such men, and it is but a slight reward to give him the second position in the gift of the people.

**THE NATIONAL UNION PLATFORM.**

Our readers will of course read and digest thoroughly the platform adopted by the Baltimore Convention. It comes right up to the parapet, without flinching. Not a single important issue before the people is dodged. On the important and absorbing questions involving the destiny of the black race, it gives no uncertain sound. It approves the Emancipation Proclamation, the enlistment of the blacks, and demands the constitutional Abolition of Slavery. This is certainly distinct enough, and does not look much like "backing down from Mr. Lincoln's policy." It is not afraid, as some members of the Ohio Convention were, to stand by "Chase's Greenbacks." It declares it to be the duty of the people to promote the circulation of the national currency, and that the national faith must be kept and the public debt paid. It is not therefore afraid to recommend taxation for that purpose. The following is an abstract of the resolutions:

1. The first affirm the necessity and duty of maintaining the Government and the Union, by war upon the rebellion until it is crushed.
2. Declares against any compromise with rebels in arms.
3. Approves Emancipation Proclamation and recommends constitutional Abolition of Slavery.
4. Thanks the soldiers.
5. Approves of Mr. Lincoln's course, and especially the Emancipation Proclamation and the enlistment of blacks.
6. Regards those only worthy of official trust who endorse the above resolutions.
7. Demands redress for violation of the laws of war at Fort Pillow and elsewhere.
8. Encourages foreign immigration.
9. Favors the Pacific Railway.
10. Declares that the national faith must be kept, the public debt paid, and the circulation of the national currency promoted.
11. Affirms the Monroe Doctrine.

That is a platform on which the Union men of the country can stand, with no evasion nor wavering. The people have now written and published, in these eleven resolutions, that political code which Mr. Lincoln has been executing for them during the past three years. The recommendation of the Constitutional Abolition of Slavery is of the first importance. If the great Union organization demands it, Slavery is forever blotted out.

**Soldier's Home.**

Mr. GUNCKLE introduced into the Senate of Ohio last winter a resolution in reference to the establishment of a Soldier's Home. It will no doubt be carried through next winter, as many important measures originated by him have been heretofore. Our attention has been called to the matter by a soldier who has been in our city for several days, and who was wounded at the First Bull Run battle. One arm, one leg, part of his upper lip and part of his nose were shot away. He is disabled and disfigured for life. The State should give all such soldiers a place to live in during the rest of their days, and furnish them with every comfort and enjoyment.

The following table of distances from Richmond will be found of interest at the present time:

**PARTISAN LETTER.**

On our first page will be found Fremont's letter accepting the Cleveland nomination. It is one of the ablest anti-war and opposition documents which we have read lately. Put the name of "C. L. Vallandigham" at the conclusion, instead of "J. C. Fremont," and few persons would know that it was not genuine. It sounds exceedingly Coppery, and has been a source of much comfort and rejoicing to the Copperheads everywhere. They now pat Fremont on the back, the man at whom they have laughed as an adventurer, as the "Wolly Horse," as the Path-finder who found the path which the buffalo had made, as the man who chased the bumble-bee, and whom they denounced as a "Red Republican" and a fanatical Abolitionist. A man can commit political suicide almost as soon as physical. Fremont's letter is the rope with which he hangs himself. He loses the confidence of thousands of the best men of the country, who have been his warmest friends, and convinces them that he is a man of disappointed ambition who is willing to imperil the great cause in order to have some revenge upon the President. His party had honored him, the Administration had bestowed preferment upon him, but he must either lead or retire sulkily from the service and try to injure the cause. He must be first in command in the Valley of Virginia or not serve his government at all.

We hope our readers will give the letter a careful reading and notice the following bids for the Chicago nomination:

1. Not one word is said in the letter directly in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war. The Chicago Convention is not to be a War Convention.
2. He joins with the Copperheads in charging the Executive with arbitrary violations of the Constitution, and with usurping extraordinary powers, without the excuse of necessity. This is no doubt to be the principal plank in the Chicago platform.
3. He joins with the Copperheads in condemning that policy of the Administration which has cost us the "lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy." This evidently means the war policy and the national currency. We venture the prediction that almost these very words will be used in the Chicago Platform.
4. He is with the Copperheads in opposing confiscation. He believes in setting the rebels up again after they have burnt their own houses. This will be another plank in the Chicago Platform.

**Prophecies concerning the Present War.**

Several prophecies concerning the present war have been uttered, which may be interesting to the curious and amusing to all.

Sometime ago, as many of our readers will remember, a soldier of the 1st Pa. Cavalry fell asleep near Warren, Va., and slept twenty-four hours. On waking, he went to his Captain and said, "Captain, I die tomorrow at four o'clock, and the war will end in June." The accounts which have been circulating through the newspapers declare that the soldier died the next day at precisely four o'clock. Whether the story is true or not, we should not be surprised if the latter part of the prophecy should be fulfilled. If General Grant progresses as well during the month of June as he did during the month of May, Lee's army will be destroyed or captured, and this done, there is an end of the rebellion.

The following appeared in the Philadelphia Press, of April 20, 1861, under the title "Remarkable Old-World Prophecy." We published it during the first summer of the War in the "Lancaster Union," but it has perhaps been forgotten, and may therefore be interesting to our readers. We are not disposed to doubt the fact of the verses having been written centuries ago, but whether or not they were an attempt to foretell the present war, we cannot pretend to say. The dates, the numbers, the reference to our national emblem, the Eagle, and the ideas, may all be made applicable to the United States and the present civil war:

"Ever since the discovery of America by Columbus, it has been popularly believed that Seneca and Plato had plainly predicted that event so important to the interests of humanity. In Bacon's Essays there is one entitled 'Of Prophecies,' which refers among other examples, to portions of the writings of Seneca and Plato, which in his time, (and we may add since,) were considered as especially bearing upon this instance. Seneca's lines are as follows:

Veniens annis  
Seneca scripsit, quibus Dominus  
Vincit periret, et laqueus  
Pater Vetus, supponit nova  
Iterum orbi: non aut tunc  
Civitas fuit.

The literal translation is: "After the lapse of years, ages will come in which Ocean shall relax his chains around the world, and vast continents shall appear, and Tiphys shall explore new regions, and Thule shall be no longer the utmost verge of the earth." As Ultima Thule is understood to have been the Faroe Islands, in the Roman estimation, the above indicates that the new continent was to appear in the West.

Before Seneca's lines were written, Plato had narrated the Egyptian legend that, engulfed in the Ocean, but sometimes still visible, was the island of Atlantis—supposed to mean the Western World.

Bacon, although he says that all kinds of predictions should be discarded, enumerates a great many which actually were fulfilled—as if, with the credulity of his age he believed them, but as a grave philosopher, was bound to deny them.

A learned friend, whose signature is V. W. X. Y. Z., and who need not here be named, has sent us a remarkable prophecy, said to have been written centuries ago, which seems curiously and emphatically to refer to the present condition of affairs in this country. He professes the original and translation, with this introduction:

The following Monkish-Latin verses (of which I have attempted a translation, with what success others shall judge) are, indeed, to say the least of them, wonderful as describing so accurately and minutely some of the events transpiring in our own day and country. The structure of the original Latin is such (I need not tell you) as was frequently practiced in the middle ages, more particularly, and in the religious houses of continental Europe, and many parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Indeed, such Leonine or Monkish-Latin verses were much in fashion from a very early period of the Christian era until the revival of classical literature. To what particular age or country the Leonines now under consideration belong, it would be difficult to conjecture. They would seem, however, to be assignable to a period somewhat prior to that when the Latin language lost much of its idiomatic beauty and conciseness of expression. The elision of the vowels (the terminating vowel of one word before the succeeding beginning vowel in another word) is closely observed in the present verses.

In the sixth line the word "ejus" is to be pronounced as though the j were absent, and somewhat like the English noun "use": the m of "locum" in the same line, is of course, elided in reading, as it is, most generally, "ante vocalem."

As the verses have never hitherto been published, (existing, as they do, only in manuscript,) I know of no better medium for bringing it into the light of day than the columns of *The Press*. They may, perhaps, thereby obtain as wide a dissemination among the literary journals of the country as their literary merits and prophetic accuracy entitle them to.

The Latin verses, rough enough to be old, are as follows:

Quem Scenaginta finitus erit  
Anquis locum ejus occupavit,  
Antiquis, bellis, fratribus, armis,  
Desiderat eadem decorem.

Sed si alba, et nigra nigra, manent,  
Compositi, iterum, funduntur, clarent,  
Quando inter stellas, Crux apparuit,  
Nullus iras inter eos videtur.

Our friend's translation, accurate as well as flowing, we now subjoin:

Before Thirteen United  
Shall be three what they are,  
The Eagle shall be blotted out,  
By the lightnings of war.

When Sixty is ended  
And One takes the place,  
Then, brothers offended,  
Shall deal mutual disgrace.

If white remain white,  
And black be still black,  
Once more they'll unite,  
And bring happiness back.

But whenever the Cross  
Shall show among the stars,  
They shall gain by their loss,  
And thus end all their wars.

"This undoubtedly refers to the thirteen original United States of America."

"This must mean when the year 1860 terminates, and 1861 begins."

"The meaning of this may be, as certainly as white is white, and as certainly as black is black, once more a Union feeling will prevail, and consequent happiness be the result; or else it may possibly mean, that the Union will be dissolved, and the property of letting the 'niggers' alone, and leaving the white man to attend to his own affairs, or perhaps, of making discrimination between the two races, 'the white and the black.' (It seems opposed to amalgamation. If the white, race remains white, and does not mingle with the black, then the States will unite once more.—E. M. GARDNER.)"

"This most assuredly means, if the Banner of the Cross shall be seen in the sky, then, and only then, shall they become a united, a victorious and happy people. (More likely it means that when the Banner of Freedom, which is the Banner of the Cross, shall stand side by side with the 'Star Spangled Banner,' or when the Government takes an anti-slavery stand, then we shall be victorious.—E. M. GARDNER.)"

**HUNDRED DAYS MEN.**

There were many jokes gotten off at the expense of the National Guard when they first left. There was an impression that they were a kind of amateur warriors, who would get into no danger and might be joked as Home Guards. The losses in the 171st Regiment, O. N. G., in the late fight with Morgan near Cynthiana, Kentucky, will carry mourning into many homes in Trumbull county. They fought bravely for five hours against superior numbers and at great disadvantage—Thirteen were killed, fifty wounded, and a large number are missing. The National Guard went to war, and they deserve all the honor due to brave men and true soldiers.

*The Clinton Republican*, in copying our article on "Grant and Sherman," says:

"We have no doubt of the truth of the foregoing statement, but we are not sufficiently familiar with cards to determine whether the illustration is a good one or not."

Never played euchre! Did you ever eat strawberries and cream? Same thing. We are much like old Sarah Battle, who, above all amusements, wanted a "clean hearth, a warm fire, and the rigor of the game." If Mr. Fisher will drop in some evening we will teach him in five minutes to know whether "the illustration is a good one or not."

**A WATCHWORD.**—The Buffalo Express has the following watchword and prayer for these momentous days: "God—Grant—Victory."

**BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.**

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

**THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.**

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, President Dennison in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gaddis, of Ohio. The Committee on Business reported, and, after amendments, the report was adopted.

Mr. King, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report that the Missouri Radicals be admitted, that Arkansas delegates be admitted to seats without the right to vote; that South Carolina delegates be not admitted, and delegates from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats without votes.

The minority made a report, which concurred with that of the majority except the exclusion of delegates from Virginia, Arkansas and the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska, from the right of voting. That part of the majority report that related to uncontested delegations was adopted.

Several amendments regarding the manner of admission of the Missouri delegates were rejected. The question then recurred on the adoption of the majority report. A call for the vote by States was made, and resulted in the unanimous adoption of the majority report, admitting the radical delegation from Missouri. Yeas, 440; nays, 4.

After the admission of the Missouri delegates a proposition was offered as an amendment by Mr. King that the delegates from Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and all the Territories which the majority report proposed to admit to seats, without the right to vote, should have the right to vote put to the Convention.

Mr. Lane asked for a division of the question, to vote as to the States first and then on the Territories. A second division was called for, and the house asked to vote first as to Tennessee having the right to vote. A call for a vote by States was made, and the House stood—ayes 310 nays 153.

The Convention then voted as to the admission of Arkansas and Louisiana, with the right to vote. The result announced, ayes 307, nays 167.—The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted, as amended.

Mr. Raymond, of New York from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions.

**PLATFORM.**

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to maintain integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and that we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object to do every thing in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to punishment, due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and to return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice, and the national safety, demand its utter and complete extinction from the soil of the republic [applause], and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamation by which the Government, in its own defense has caused a deathblow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits, or jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, [applause] who have periled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and honorable provision for their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense, shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That we applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse as demanded by emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted, to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery. [Applause.] And that we have full confidence in his determination to carry that and all other constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils and we regard, as worthy of public confidence and official trust, those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the Administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, [applause], and that any violation of these laws, or the usages of civilized nations in the time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved—That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and increase of power to this nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved—That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railway to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power, to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of the Republic Government on the Western Continent. [Prolonged applause.] And that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States. [Long-continued applause.]

On motion of Mr. Bushnell, of Connecticut, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A motion was then made that the House proceed at once to nominate for President and Vice President.

General Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered as a substitute a resolution that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party for President and Vice President. [Great cheering, and loud calls for a division of the resolution.]

Mr. Criswell, of Maryland, called for a division of the question, so as to vote first on that portion of the resolution declaring Abraham Lincoln the unanimous choice of the Convention as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Great confusion, cheering, and cries of "question."

Cameron withdrew his resolution and offered another.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party, as its nominee for President of the United States.

As the vote was about being taken, Mr. Raymond urged that the vote should be taken by States; that as it had been said there was a disposition to rush the nomination of Mr. Lincoln through this convention, and to stifle any contrary expression of sentiment, such a vote would carry with it more of power and influence than the passage of any such resolution.

The proposition was well received amidst much confusion. The States were called, and the result was as follows: For Mr. Lincoln, Maine, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Virginia, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 66; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 52; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 14; Louisiana, 14; Arkansas, 10; Tennessee, 15; Kentucky, 22; Ohio, 42; Indiana, 36; Illinois, 32; Michigan, 16; Wisconsin, 16; Iowa, 16; Minnesota, 8; California, 10; Oregon, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado, 6; Nevada, 6. Total, 497.

For General Grant—Missouri, 22. On motion of Mr. Hume, of Missouri, the vote was declared unanimous. The enthusiasm was immense.

The Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice President.—Daniel Mace, of Indiana, presented the name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. Mr. Stone, of Iowa, seconded the motion.

Mr. Cameron offered the name of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Tremaine, of New York, in behalf of a portion of the delegates, presented Daniel S. Dickinson.

Total Defeat of Morgan at Cynthiana—30 Killed and 400 Captured—Morgan and His Men Flying in Confusion—General Hobson and Staff Rescued.

LEXINGTON, June 13.—Captain Dickson telegraphs General Burbridge that General Burbridge gave the rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday morning. The rebel loss was thirty killed and four hundred prisoners, besides the wounded. Their force exceeded ours, Morgan's command is divided and utterly demoralized, trying to get off in small squads. Colonels Hanson and Garrard are pursuing Morgan himself with a few hundred men, north-east from Cynthiana. General Burbridge, with part of his force, has returned here.

A telegram from Governor Bramlette to General Carrington dated Frankfort 13th, P. M. says no rebel force is moving towards Louisville.

A gentleman from Georgetown reports that a few hours after Hobson's surrender, at Cynthiana, Burbridge attacked the enemy, killing and capturing half the force. The remainder fled in great confusion, crossing the railroad, yesterday, at Paynesville.

We had repulsed the enemy before our reinforcements arrived, but felt insecure until their arrival.

LEXINGTON, June 13.—Captain Dickson to General Carrington: General Burbridge is now here. He reports the rebel forces out of ammunition, scattered and utterly demoralized, in the fight at Cynthiana.

A dispatch from Falmouth, Kentucky, this afternoon, says: After the Cynthiana defeat, General Hobson and part of his staff were sent, under guard, to Falmouth, but the whole were recaptured by a scouting party, and are now at Falmouth.

**Take Notice.**

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY, May 28, 1864.

TO the enrolled militia of said county, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay into the county treasury the sum of Four Dollars, each, commutation money, on or before the 15th day of August next, unless your names are certified to this office as enrolled militia in case of sickness or other disability, in which case you will be required to pay the commutation money, or filing certificate of inability to proceed, to enforce the collection of the \$4.00 according to law.

Blank certificates can be obtained at this office; any others will be in case of need, your further information please notice the following extract from the Militia Act.

WM. ROBINSON, Co. Auditor.

Section 4. All persons who are subject to military duty under the provisions of this act, and who are not members of the militia, or who are not enrolled in the militia, shall be liable to be called into the militia, or shall pay into the county treasury annually the sum of four dollars, which sum shall be commutation for fines and penalties for neglect to perform military service, except under calls to prevent or repel invasion or suppress insurrection.

Section 7. Upon the filing of the rolls with the county auditor, he shall give two weeks' notice, by general publication in the county papers, requiring the payment of the commutation money into the county treasury, for which the treasurer shall give receipts, and of which he shall be held to be the receipt, on or before the 15th day of August next, and also giving notice that if any person shall fail to file such exemption papers or pay the commutation money, the auditor shall proceed to collect the same, together with such costs as are allowed to county treasurers, upon distress for taxes, and that purpose is hereby empowered in the auditor, if a re-enrollment of not over twenty per cent. on the amount collected, together with costs.

ROBACK'S Catawba Brandy is made from the pure juice of the Catawba grape, which is grown in abundance in Ohio, and from which this article is obtained—it has an agreeable flavor, is clear color, and possesses all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best improved kind.

As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being sold by the gallon for \$1.00, and by the quart for 25 cents, and also giving notice that if any person shall fail to file such exemption papers or pay the commutation money, the auditor shall proceed to collect the same, together with such costs as are allowed to county treasurers, upon distress for taxes, and that purpose is hereby empowered in the auditor, if a re-enrollment of not over twenty per cent. on the amount collected, together with costs.

C. W. ROBACK, Proprietor, 66, 54, and 62 East Third St.

JAMES M. WU-K JOHN W. WORK.

**NEW FIRM!**

**Work & Brother,**

Successors to WORTH & SON, Manufacturers and

Boots & Shoes,

AND DEALERS IN

LEATHER FINDINGS, &C.,

at the old stand of Work & Son.

The notes and accounts of the old firm are in the hands of Work & Brother. All persons indebted, or having unsettled accounts with Work & Son, are requested to call and settle.

June 24-10-64.

**STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY**

EVERYBODY is cured of this distressing disease by the use

of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what a sufferer says:

"I, P. H. HARRIS, 18 Second St., Cincinnati, Ohio, say I have been a dreadful sufferer with Piles, for a long time, and but for the Pile Remedy, I could not have been cured. It is the best medicine I have ever used, and it is the only one that has cured me. I have used one bottle of Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it made a complete cure. I have never had a recurrence of the disease since. I have used it on several of my friends, and it has cured them all. I have used it on my children, and it has cured them all. I have used it on my wife, and it has cured her. I have used it on my mother, and it has cured her. I have used it on my father, and it has cured him. I have used it on my brother, and it has cured him. I have used it on my sister, and it has cured her. I have used it on my nephew, and it has cured him. I have used it on my niece, and it has cured her. I have used it